

The Man of God

By REV. J. H. RALSTON
Secretary of Correspondence Department,
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TEXT—Behold now, there is in this city a man of God.—1 Samuel 2:10.

It is quite significant that the term "man of God" occurs about forty times in the Bible. In the Old Testament, Moses, Samuel, Elijah, David and many others, were so designated. In the New Testament the term applied to the young pastor Timothy, and in a letter to Timothy, the "man of God" is urged to become thoroughly furnished unto all good works.

The man of God must be born of God, a partaker of the divine nature, as the Spirit plainly taught through Peter. It is at this point that many make shipwreck of their faith or doctrine, not seeing that the new birth is absolutely necessary, and forget the teaching of Jesus that some men are the children of the devil. This last thought is not complimentary to man, nor is the spirit that man manifests in the oppression of the weak by the strong, nor the thorough selfishness manifested in much commercial competition, nor hate, that is illustrated in the present European war.

Intercourse With God.

The man of God will have much intercourse with God, and this must necessarily be mutual. In olden time God spoke directly to some who were known as men of God, but in these days he speaks to us by Jesus Christ, who is only made known to us through the Bible. It is inevitable, therefore, that a man of God must study the Bible, not as an intellectual stimulus, which it would be, nor to secure the best code of ethics ever offered to man, nor to fortify himself for doctrinal debate, but in order that he may know God's will. His attitude in taking up such study should be that of the little Samuel, who is spoken of in the text as the man of God, and who said, "Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth." Man must also speak to God, and this is by prayer, about which much error is held, especially that it is a mystical and mysterious exercise that some timid souls fear to undertake. Yet to the man of God it is the most natural thing in the world. If this mutual intercourse is intimate and frequent, the man will grow more and more into the likeness of God, just as human beings grow more and more like each other because of intimate contact.

Man of God, God's Man.

The man of God will be the representative of God, his champion. This at once involves the necessity of courage and a good store of common sense. In these days, which are certainly not altogether regenerate, God needs men in every walk of life to be his representatives. In the business world he wants men of tender conscience; in the political world men who make no pledges except to himself; in the social world men and women, too, who despise the tricks of social custom; in the realm of morals men who stand squarely for temperance, Sabbath-keeping, pure language and clean life. At this point the man of God must not forget that he is human. The only one to whom the term "God-man" may be properly applied was no less a man than God, of whom it was rightly said, "Behold, the man." One is not necessarily a man of God, because he withdraws to the monastery, the cave of the wilderness, or takes such a view of the world that he positively refuses in any way to deal with Caesar or the rulers that are ordained of God. There is no greater honor awaiting the true Christian than to compel the world to say that he is God's man. He may be a busy farmer, a mechanic, or a day laborer, a railroad president, the head of a great institution, or the president of the United States.

Recognition by the World.

The man of God should be recognized by others as such. Samuel was known to Saul, in what way we do not know certainly, as the man of God. The man of God must let his light shine, but this must always be in recognition of the fact that light never makes any noise in its shining. In letting light shine there is more likelihood that the man attracts opposition rather than approbation. Some men have proved that they are men of God because they have stood alone or in small companies, protesting against the evils that they see the majority fostering. Jeremiah in Jerusalem, Daniel in Babylon, Paul in Athens, Martin Luther in Germany, John Knox in Scotland, and others, were almost alone in their stand for God, but in the end the cause for which they stood triumphed.

An electric sign in the city of Chicago reads: "Sooner or later you will trade at the —" and then says, "Why not sooner?" Sooner or later every man will want to be a man of God. Why not sooner?

WHY MEN LOVE BASEBALL.

And Why, Too, In More Than One Way, It Is a Very Dangerous Game.

Baseball is the most dangerous game known to history. When it comes to mortality hats baseball leaves football a lap behind in a six furlong race on a mile track. Statisticians have figured it out that it is 430 times as destructive to human life as a Mexican revolution, and almost as deadly as Mexican cholera. Annually it kills off so many aunts, uncles and grandparents that thinking people wonder how the undertakers can stand the steady work. For example, in the course of one thrilling pennant race our office boy lost seven grandmothers.

For all that, we love baseball. Even in spite of the grand stand humorists, we love it. It is our national game. We feel that, since this country was to give us baseball, our revolutionary sires did not bleed and die in vain.

Men have much reason to love baseball. It gives them the chance to admire skill, speed, strength, nerve, courage and determination and to learn the latest slang and most pepful repartee. It gives them the chance to boldly abuse and insult other men without fear of consequences and to exhibit their wit before large crowds. It gives them the chance to set up real heroes and bow down to them. Statesmen are corrupt, generals fight from their tents, literary lions are pale, weak bodies. But baseball heroes are real heroes. And it—baseball—also gives men the opportunity to be as loud and silly and joyously unrepentant as they want to be without being laughed at.

Young women like baseball, too, and some of them understand it remarkably well. Some of them are said to know the difference between the pitcher and the umpire. There is a legend that once there was a young woman who could watch a whole game without asking, "What are they doing now?" and tell which side won at the end. But that is believed to have been written by Grimm.

It is not always wise to take a young woman to the ball game, no matter how she dotes on it. She may not notice the difference when they stop batting up flies and begin the game. She may think the pitcher and catcher are playing against each other and complain because one of them does not quit and give that cute fellow with such a jaunty air a turn. She may mistake the catcher's breast protector for a porous plaster. But she will notice, with an ever growing admiration, the grace, sureness and swiftness of the well conditioned men on the field. After which she is likely to size you up and decide you won't do.

A lot of fine points about health, happiness and success might be gained from baseball—if most of us weren't so good at miffing them.—Lee Shippey in Judge.

A Dog Doctor's System.

A New York veterinary tells of his system of handling the pet animals entrusted to his care by rich women.

"When," says he, "I receive an overfed dog I consign him to a disused brick oven with a crust of bread, an onion and an old shoe. When the dog begins to gnaw the bread the anxious mistress is informed that her darling is 'doing nicely.' When the canine begins operations on the onion word is sent that the animal is 'decidedly better.' When the dog tackles the shoe my lady is gratified to hear that her precious pet is 'ready to be removed.'—Exchange.

A Lesson From a Child.

Decorators were recently decorating a hall on the east side of New York city for festivities among certain foreign born residents. One of the workmen carelessly dropped an American flag on the floor. A little daughter of the foreign colony hastily rushed across the hall and grasped the emblem in her arms.

Holding it aloft, so that it would not touch the floor, she said scoldingly to the careless workman: "You must not let the flag drop in the dust. It is the flag of our country, and we love it."—Exchange.

A Bird In the Hand.

Young Barnes had married contrary to his father's wishes. Meeting his parent soon afterward, the father said angrily:

"Well, young man, I have made my will and cut you off with a dollar."

"I am very sorry, father," said the youth contritely. "You don't happen to have the dollar with you, do you?"

Musical Note.

"Tommy," said the teacher, "can you tell me what classical music is?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied Tommy. "It's the kind a fellow can't whistle."—Chicago News.

FOR AFTERNOONS.

One of the Newest Models For Early Autumn Wear.

This smart frock is of navy blue indestructible voile, featured in a full tucked skirt with a taffeta hem and finished in a shirred yoke effect. The



A CHARMING EFFECT.

long sleeved bodice with a yoke and apron effect of white georgette crepe is finished with tiny self buttons. Please observe the saucy blue velvet poke, faced with pale pink satin and trimmed with small laid on feathers.

Serving Dinner.

With the help of this suggestion women who do their own work and have a good deal of company can arrange things so that with the aid of their tea wagons they can serve four course dinners without getting up from the table or leaving the room. The cold dessert has presented many a problem, as well as the hot main course. One way to keep things hot after they are ready for the table is to put the serving dishes into a homemade "fireless" fixed up for the purpose. Line a large candy box with asbestos and paint it white. Tightly covered, things keep hot in it for fifteen or twenty minutes, giving time to get the first course out of the way. When you do not need this box to keep the main course hot use it to keep the dessert cold. It delays the melting of ice cream, for instance.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

Coffee.

To make good coffee see that the coffee-pot is absolutely clean. Serve hot at once and with hot milk or cream.

Use good coffee. Be sure that it is fresh roasted; otherwise it will have lost the best of its fragrance and aroma.

Cook long enough to extract the injurious tannic acid. If you boil it at all never boil it more than three minutes.

Use an earthenware pot—not tin or iron, as these taint the coffee—and wash and scald each time after being used.

Wall Paper.

When papering a damp room the following hint will be useful: Take half a pint of alum and half a pint of glue size. Dissolve both together in a pail of boiling water. Take off the old paper and wash the wall once or twice with the solution. When dry it can be papered. No damp will ever show through the solution.

Wash Blouses.

White silk blouses may be washed very easily to look like new. Wash gently in a warm lather—never rub or scrub—and rinse in cold water to which you have added a dessertspoonful of methylated spirit. This gives a beautiful "new" finish. Wrap in a clean towel and beat gently with the hands. Iron while quite damp with a warm iron. Never dry and then "damp down" a silk blouse for ironing or it will look rough and raggy.

Wash Chintz.

Chintz may be successfully washed at home. Boil some rice to a pulp and use it instead of soap, rubbing specially where extra soiled. When quite clean rinse in two or three waters, using rice water for the last. To make this, dilute some of the pulp in warm water, taking care to strain all the grains out, as this will give quite a "professional" finish if you wring out partially dry; then iron while still damp.

PLOW OR DISK STUBBLE.

From tests that have been made plowing has been better for storing moisture than disk-ing. If heavy rains fall the increase in moisture content of plowed land over disked land is greater. This is to be expected, since the plowing stirs the surface of the soil more thoroughly and puts it in better condition to catch any rain that comes. The plowing also will kill all weeds. The disk does not in all cases do this. It may be preferable—if a soil does not blow when it is fall plowed—to plow the stubble fields instead of disk-ing them. This, however, is frequently impracticable, due to the dryness of the soil. Listering the soil has been almost as good as plowing. We have not, however, made many tests to determine the effect of lister-ing.—Nebraska Station.

ENORMOUS WASTE BY WEEDS

Iowa Agricultural College Estimates a Loss of \$25,000,000 in Iowa Alone. Experts of the Iowa Agricultural college estimate that weeds cost Iowa farmers not less than \$25,000,000 a year. This is a huge sum, and if there is difficulty in crediting the possibility of a loss so enormous as springing from this source alone there need be small wonder. But the experts leave no room for doubt. They have made careful investigation in both field and laboratory, and they put on record the facts that these disclosed.

Weeds, says their bulletin, are harmful in a good many ways. They consume plant food that should go to the agricultural crop. They rob cultivated plants of sunlight. They take the moisture so essential for a crop, especially in a dry year. Weeds like the morning glory pull down a crop like wheat, corn or oats. Many of them harbor bad insects.

But there is little need to waste time giving a weed a bad reputation, says the Indianapolis News. That it has already, and the farmer knows from experience what weeds do to his crops. Translating the damage to dollars, however, and applying the figures to the state as a whole is likely to set the agriculturist thinking along new lines. It presents the subject from another viewpoint.

What is true of Iowa, of course, is true in proportion in other states. Iowa farmers are not slovenly farmers. Their fields are as well cultivated as the fields of farmers elsewhere. The weed is no greater menace there than it is in Indiana, and in Indiana, also, it is causing damage amounting to millions of dollars annually.

Killing Wild Oats.

Wild oats are one of the worst weed pests that the Colorado farmer has to deal with especially in the higher altitudes. Where wild oats have occupied the land for a number of years they usually have left a large amount of seed on and in the soil. Quite frequently when a given crop of wild oats is destroyed by cutting or plowing the land will immediately come up thickly with wild oats. The common impression is that the crop was not destroyed, whereas usually the growing crop was killed and the crop which appears is the result of the sprouting of seed already in the soil.

The best way to rid the land of wild oats is to use meadow crops or cultivated crops. If the wild oats are prevented from seeding and conditions made favorable for the sprouting of the seed in the ground they can be eradicated in a short time. The seed is known to have vitality enough to lie in the soil from three to seven years before germinating.—Alvin Keze, Colorado Station.

Spoon to Pit Peaches.

Put an old, heavy kitchen spoon on a grindstone or use a file to cut it down from each side until it is half an inch wide. Grind each edge until sharp and you have a semicircular



blade that passes easily around a peach pit without waste. The small handle of the spoon will likely cut the hand. It may be best to cut off the spoon handle halfway up and attach a round wooden handle over this.

RANGE FOR CHICKS.

The problem of supplying a range or green feed for chicks does not receive sufficient attention. This is an important side of the proper rearing of poultry, and the farmer who has sour skimmilk or buttermilk to spare and a good green range has more than half his chick problem solved.

For temporary feeding one can soak oats overnight in water, wash them thoroughly next morning and spread them in half inch layers in boxes or trays. Place these trays in the shade outdoors and sprinkle with water twice daily. In from three to six days the oats will be ready for feeding. For baby chicks feed when the sprouts are one-half inch long, giving once daily while the chicks will eat in about ten minutes.

Rape may be sown and when grown cut up and fed to chicks. Cabbage, lettuce, mangels, beets and turnips can also be used for green feed.—Colorado Experiment Station.

WOMAN REFUSES OPERATION

Tells How She Was Saved by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Louisville, Ky.—"I think I'm suffering women would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound they would enjoy better health. I suffered from a female trouble, and the doctors decided I had a tumorous growth and would have to be operated upon, but I refused as I do not believe in operations. I had fainting spells, bloated, and could hardly stand the pain in my left side. My husband insisted that I try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am so thankful I did, for I am now a well woman. I sleep better, do all my housework and take long walks. I never fail to praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for my good health."—Mrs. J. M. Resch, 1200 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

Since we guarantee that all testimonials which we publish are genuine, it is not fair to suppose that if Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has the virtue to help these women it will help any other woman who is suffering in a like manner?

If you are ill do not drag along until an operation is necessary, but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Man kind are always happier for having been happy, so that if you make them happy now, you make them happy twenty years hence by the memory of it.—Sidney Smith.

WAYS WITH MEAT.

Wipe six tenderloin filets, two inches thick, and brown on each side quickly in a hot frying pan with butter. Six minutes of cooking, if the pan is smoking hot, will be sufficient. Arrange on a hot platter, season well and surround with sliced bananas, also sautéed in butter. To the fat in the pan add a fourth of a cupful of water, one-half teaspoonful of beef extract, one tablespoonful of butter and a few dashes of salt. Pour the gravy around the filets and garnish with sprigs of parsley.

Hamburg Steak en Casserole.—Prepare and season the steak with a dash of cloves and onion juice, with salt and pepper. Make in small cakes and brown on both sides. Place in a casserole with button onions, carrots and potatoes cut in balls; cover with stock and cook slowly until the vegetables are tender.

In broiling steak over coals or under gas or in pan broiling, the steak should be quickly seared on both sides to keep in all the juice, then the cooking may be prolonged more slowly until the degree of rareness is reached to suit the taste.

Steak With Clams or Oysters.—Broil a sirloin for five minutes, searing well on both sides, remove to a platter, butter well and cover with clams from which the tough muscle has been removed or with fresh oysters. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and dot with bits of butter. Place on the top grate of a hot oven and cook until the shellfish are done.

Hollandaise sauce is another; to prepare; wash a half cupful of butter, and divide it into thirds. Put one piece in a small saucepan or double boiler, add a tablespoonful of lemon juice and the yolks of two eggs, stir constantly with a wire whisk while the mixture is cooking; when the butter is melted, add another piece and then the third. Remove from the heat and add salt, a dash of cayenne and a tablespoonful of finely-minced parsley. If left a minute too long the sauce will separate. Spread this sauce over steak just as it gets to the table.

Nellie Maxwell.

Teething piles provoke profanity but profanity won't remove them. Doan's Ointment is recommended for itching, bleeding or protruding piles. 50c at any drug store. Adv.

A Cruel Retort.

Discontented Wife.—Several of the men whom I refused when I married you are richer than you are now. The Husband.—That's why.

If all worked for the attainment of their wishes there would be fewer tired of the waiting.

Most disfiguring skin eruptions, scrofula, pimples, rashes, etc., are due to impure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters is a cleansing blood tonic, is well recommended. \$1.00 at all stores. Adv.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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Only—\$8.00—Only
FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Tickets will be sold for and good going on all trains leaving Cambridge and intermediate stations to Essex Center, inclusive, on Oct. 26. Good returning on all regular trains leaving Grand Central Station New York up to and including Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1915, inclusive; arriving back at starting point by continuing passage.

RESERVATIONS—For parlor and sleeping car reservations apply to nearest ticket agent or to Mr. H. R. Kimball, Ticket Agent, St. Albans, Vt.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

DORIS FRANKS VS. ANTHONY FRANKS
WHEREAS, Doris Franks of Morrisstown in the county of Lamoille in the State of Vermont, has this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the county court, a verified petition for a divorce against Anthony Franks setting forth in substance that she was on the 6th day of October, 1913, lawfully married to the said Anthony Franks and that she and said Anthony lived together as husband and wife in the county of Lamoille until on or about Oct. 25th, 1914; that the libellant has resided in the county of Lamoille for the past year; and has faithfully performed all the marriage obligations incumbent upon her; that on or about the 6th day of June, 1914, the said libellant treated the said defendant with intolerable severity and became so afflicted pecuniarily and ability to provide for her maintenance without cause grossly wantonly and cruelly refused to do so, and praying that the bonds of matrimony between her and the said libellee be dissolved, and that she be granted a bill of divorce. And it appearing that said libellee is without this State, and that no summons can be served on him.

It is ORDERED, that the libellant notify the libellee of the pendency of said petition and summon him to appear at the term of the county court, to be held at Hyde Park, within and for the county of Lamoille on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in December, 1915, on the 15th day of December, and to answer to the same, by causing the substance of said petition and this order to be published three weeks successively in the News & Citizen, a newspaper printed at Morrisville & Hyde Park in said county, the last publication to be at least six weeks previous to the commencement of said term.

Dated at Hyde Park, in said county, this 6th day of October, 1915.

L. H. WAITS, Clerk.

F. G. FLETCHER, Attorney.

Estate of Eugene P. Grow

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.
The undersigned, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Lamoille, Commissioner, to receive, examine and adjust the claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Eugene P. Grow, late of Johnson, in said District, deceased, and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purposes aforesaid at the residence of the said Eugene P. Grow, in the town of Johnson, in said District, on the 30th day of October and 30th day of March next, from ten o'clock a. m. until 4 o'clock p. m. and on the 30th day of October, 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m. and on the 30th day of March, 1916, at 10 o'clock a. m. and on the 30th day of September, 1916, at 10 o'clock a. m. and on the 30th day of December, 1916, at 10 o'clock a. m. and on the 30th day of March, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. and on the 30th day of June, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. and on the 30th day of September, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. and on the 30th day of December, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. and on the 30th day of March, 1918, at 10 o'clock a. m. and on the 30th day of June, 1918, at 10 o'clock a. m. and on the 30th day of September, 1918, at 10 o'clock a. m. and on the 30th day of December, 1918, at 10 o'clock a. m. and on the 30th day of March, 1919, at 10 o'clock a. m. and on the 30th day of June, 1919, at 10 o'clock a. m. and on the 30th day of September, 1919, at 10 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